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## The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

AN INNOVATION in legal education is announced to commence on October 11th, in connection with the department of the evening classes at King's College, London. For some years past Professor Cutler and Professor Leone Levi have each delivered a course of lectures on legal subjects. This winter an attempt is to be made to systematize the teaching of the evening classes, and to bring it into connection with the present movement for technical purposes. Schemes have been drawn up for definite courses of instruction to prepare students for the Civil Service, the legal, the mercantile, and some other professions.

The legal curriculum is as follows:—1. English law and jurisprudence. 2. Commercial and international law. 3. Political economy. 4. Public reading and speaking. The first two subjects will have to be attended for two years, and the third and fourth for one year each. At the close of each year the student will be examined by means of written papers on each of his subjects, and in these examinations he will have to get a considerable percentage of the obtainable marks. In addition to this, before commencing his course of technical education, a student will be required to pursue for one year a course of general education, including English, arithmetic, and Latin or one modern language, or else to pass a satisfactory examination on these subjects. When all these conditions are fulfilled the student will be entitled to a diploma. It will thus be seen that the King's College legal diplomas are intended to represent no inconsiderable amount of study, and no mean standard of proficiency. This becomes the more apparent when the detailed syllabus of the two classes is perused. It is impossible here to enumerate the subjects. Suffice it to say that the plan is an exhaustive one, and that while it appears to be the aim of Professor Cutler to give a "general view" of English law, Professor Leone Levi seems to aim at filling in the details so far as they fall within his special branches—commercial and international law.

PROBABLY NOTHING WAS FURTHER from the minds of the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney-General, when framing the Act lately passed for the amendment of the law of bankruptcy, than the idea of materially altering the law as to the duty of a sheriff in executing a writ of *fi. fa.* Yet such a change has in fact been made. At present a sheriff, when executing a writ of *fi. fa.* upon a judgment for more than £50, is bound to sell the goods by auction, and not by bill of sale or private contract, unless the Court otherwise orders. And he is further bound to advertise the sale for three days beforehand. But, after the 1st of January next, these obligations will cease. The enactment which imposed them, though having, of course, nothing whatever to do with bankruptcy, was contained in the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, forming section 74 of that statute. The late Bankruptcy Repeal Act simply repeals the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, without any exception. The framers of the recent Act must have forgotten, and not very unnaturally, that the repealed Bankruptcy Act contained not only much that

did relate to bankruptcy, but also some things that did not. The result is a warning against forcing sections relating to one subject into Acts professing to deal with another.

THERE IS NOW NO DOUBT that the late Lord Justice Clerk committed suicide from a dread of facing the Commission proceedings at Bridgwater. That wretched borough appears to have been a place which no one touched without being defiled, or perhaps which no one touched who was not prepared to defile himself. When the Commissions are over we shall have a few words to say on the subject. In the meantime, all the commissioners, though far too prone to make utterly uncalled-for remarks, seem to have been doing their work very fairly. It constantly occurs in these cases that the disclosure is only purchasable at the expense of an indemnity to the chief criminals. It so happens that during the progress of the three Commissions now sitting the conduct of some of the witnesses has disintitiled them to that protection. We trust that the commissioners will not allow themselves to be entrapped into re-examining those witnesses, so as to entitle them to receive certificates after all. Is it too late to hope that some of the main "wire-pullers" of party electioneering may yet be brought to justice?

THE INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL have been making extensive alterations in the Code of Criminal Procedure. This Code came into operation on the 5th of September, 1861, since which time and anterior to the current year three Acts to amend it were passed by the Legislative Council, but these being found insufficient, an Act (VIII. of 1869) was passed, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 12th of March last, and came into operation on the 1st of June following. This Act repeals no less than 68 out of the 445 sections of the Code, and makes greater or less alterations in 13 more, besides repealing the old schedule to the Code and substituting a new one. The changes made do not affect the leading features of the Indian criminal procedure; indeed, the sections of the Code that are repealed are in many cases re-enacted in the new Act, with mere verbal alteration in the interest of simplicity and certainty. Thus, section 371 of the Code, relative to dying declarations, is repealed, but re-enacted by the Act, with the addition of the words, "whether it be reduced to writing or not."

The law as to the payment of the expenses of prosecutions has undergone a salutary change. By the Code the Court of Session could order payment of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness on any trial before such Court. By the Act under consideration this power is, "subject to any rules that may be passed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council," extended to all criminal courts. Of course the power given by the Code to a criminal court to order a portion of the fine imposed on any offender to be paid in compensation of expenses properly incurred in the prosecution, is not revoked by the Act.

A new clause introduced into the Code by the Act seems likely to work well. It runs as follows:—"When the trial in any criminal court is concluded the Court at the time of passing the judgment may pass such order as appears right for the disposal of any property produced before it regarding which any offence appears to have been committed."

WE ARE VERY GLAD to have it in our power to inform our readers that a supplemental commission is being issued, giving the Judicature Commissioners very large powers to inquire into the county court system and everything connected with it. At the same time Mr. Justice Willes, Mr. Moffat, M.P., and Mr. Whitmore, Q.C., Judge of the Southwark County Court, are being added to the commission.

## INSURANCE OFFICES AND THEIR AMALGAMATIONS.

We said a very few words on this topic last week, and its popular interest at this time warrants our recurring to the subject.

In discussing the liabilities of shareholders and policyholders when two insurance offices have "amalgamated," it is hardly necessary to point out that there is some vagueness about the word "amalgamation" as applied to such transactions. "Amalgamation" implies a welding together of two bodies, hitherto separate, so that they have in the future one indivisible existence. The popular theory of insurance amalgamations, and the avowed object of each such transaction, is that company A buys the business of company B, whereupon company B ceases to carry on any business, and ceases also to exist. But no company can cease to exist until it has been formally "wound up," a process which, in very many instances, company B has never been put through; and the result of this omission on the part of company B has just now been a good deal debated.

The first question which occurs is,—Are these "amalgamation" *ultra vires*? That, of course, must depend on the deed of settlement of the purchasing company. In *Ernest v. Nicholls* (6 W. R. 24, 6 H. L. 414) the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cranworth) speaks of the purchasing of another company's business as "a transaction in which, ordinarily speaking, no company would be justified in engaging," "because it certainly could not be said to be within the ordinary scope of any company to purchase the goodwill of another." Similarly Lord Wensleydale in the same case—"A special contract to do the very unusual thing of purchasing by one company the trade of another clearly does not bind unless it is authorised by the deed, and is made strictly according to its provisions." (These, however, are merely *obiter dicta*.) Subsequently, in 1862, occurred the case of the *Era* and *Saxon* amalgamation. The *Era*'s deed of settlement contained no clause (like that of the *Sea Fire Life* in *Ernest v. Nicholls*) expressly authorising the purchase of another company's business, but there was a clause framed after a very common form, which authorised the directors to "act in the direction of the concerns of the company as at their absolute discretion they should think most conducive to the interests of the society," and to do all acts in that behalf, &c.\* Vice-Chancellor Wood held (11 W. R. 59, 2 J. & H. 400) that it was *ultra vires* for the directors of the *Era*, or for the company itself, in general meeting to purchase another company's business. On this point his Honour was overruled by the Lords Justices (11 W. R. 59, 1 D. G. & J. 172). Lord Justice Knight Bruce intimated an opinion that the transaction was not *ultra vires*. Lord Justice Turner seems to have thought that the purchase was *ultra vires* the directors, but that it was competent to the company, in general meeting, to ratify the directors' act in making it. The Vice-Chancellor subsequently (see 1 H. & M. 677) stated that his opinion remained unchanged. It may, perhaps, be of service to some of our readers to refer to these decisions on the subject of amalgamation.

It seems, in the next place (we are still speaking of the companies only, and their respective shareholders), that acquiescence in the transaction may form a most important item in the governing circumstances of the case. The Lord Justices, in the *Saxon* and *Era* case, held that at any rate the *Era* shareholders had, by acquiescing in the transaction, estopped themselves from treating it as invalid. The Vice-Chancellor on the rehearing before him, feeling some difficulty on this point, "was far from saying that justice was not done by that conclusion, the *Era* having taken all the assets, and it being impossible to restore the *Saxon* Company to its old position." The result was that, both companies being wound up

shortly after this transaction, certain creditors of the *Saxon* Company were finally allowed to prove against the *Era*.

It appears on the whole that although an "amalgamation" may be *ultra vires*, the shareholders of the transferor company may bind themselves to it by acquiescence. But if *intra vires*, dissenting shareholders in the transferee company are by no means bound to become shareholders in the other. The shareholder, said the Master of the Rolls, in *Los'* case (13 W. R. 883: approved by Wood, V.C., in *Higgs'* case, 13 W. R. 937), "has three courses open to him—he may assent; he may, if he does not assent, leave the matter where it was, have nothing to do with the new company, and abandon his deposit; or he may require, on proper notice, that his shares shall be paid for.\* But he is not compelled to take any one of these courses. If he takes no course at all, he simply becomes no shareholder in the company with which the other is consolidated."

In the next place, turning to the position of the creditors of the company whose business was absorbed, the policyholders and annuitants, of whom the former are scarcely creditors, so much as persons hereafter to become so. It is obvious that these parties, having contracted with company B are not bound to accept company A in its place. An annuitant or policyholder may prove for the value of his annuity or policy (*Evans v. Coventry*, 5 D. M. & G. 911), and any one of these annuitants or policyholders might have had the company he had trusted wound up and have proved for the present value of his annuity or the surrender value of his policy, as the case might be. See *Re English and Irish Church and University Assurance Society* (1 H. & M. 81). In that case an annuitant never did any act to assent to the transfer, and proved for the present value. The question, however, which is now debated in many men's minds, is,—supposing that the policyholder has simply continued to pay his premiums to company A (the transferor company), has he now any right against company B (the transferee company), or its shareholders? After the *Era* and *Saxon* case (*ubi. sup.*) we may take it for granted that the transferee company cannot now object to his claim on any ground of *ultra vires*, but has he any right to resort to his original company, or its constituents, if he can find them?

If the transferor company was wound up after the transfer it was open to the creditor to carry in a claim under the winding-up; if he did not do so, the company simply ceased to exist, and passed beyond his reach.

But in many cases, the transferring company never went through the form of winding-up. Some of its shareholders passed into the other company, perhaps, by accepting shares in payment of their share of the assets of the old one; those shareholders are to all intents and purposes shareholders of the new company, and liable accordingly. As to the remainder, and that entity, the company itself remaining undissolved, an opinion has been hazarded that its original policyholders may enforce their claim against them and it. And it has been said that the payment of the premiums to the new company is not necessarily a sign of acquiescence in the transfer, because it may be regarded merely as a payment made to the new company at the request and on the behalf of the old one. It appears to us improbable that this view can receive the assent of the Court of Chancery. That Court has shown of late years a growing disposition to prefer common sense to the inexorable following out of technicalities, to respect the obvious intention of parties before it, and not to disturb arrangements when it would be very difficult to replace the parties *in statu quo*. Now we do not imagine that there is a single policyholder of any of the societies swallowed up by the *Albert*, who has ever since the "amalgamation" paid his premiums to the latter society, who has not done so with the full idea that he had accepted the responsibility of the *Albert* in

\* As to the construing of such clauses see *The Eagle Company's* case, 4 K. & J. 549.

\* This payment has reference to the special provision of the Companies Act, 1862.

lien of that of the society in which he insured originally. Consider, too, the difficulty of formally "winding up" a company which ceased to have any tangible existence a dozen years ago, and the harshness of searching out and making calls on shareholders who have well nigh forgotten that such a company ever existed; and what is more, consider the inextricable complication and the cost of such an inquiry.

At any rate the story of these companies illustrates the two great defects at present deforming our insurance system. The first is that the assurers, with a stake in the company far exceeding that of the shareholders, have absolutely no voice in its management. The second is that there is no Government control over the assets. To meet the latter deficiency there are two plans. Either institute a system of Government audit, or require each company to deposit with the Government, in securities selected by the company, but to be approved by the Government, a certain per centage on the amount assured by every policy. The latter plan would, we imagine, require a less extensive machinery than the former. Both, we believe, have been tried in other countries, and certainly either would prevent the recurrence of balance sheets in which the uncalled-up capital was scheduled as an asset, under the title of "money at call," a puff second only to the auctioneer's description of an old gibbet as "a hanging wood."

#### THE LORD MAYOR ON HIS DEFENCE.

The Lord Mayor has made his defence with regard to the case of Clement Harwood. The facts of that case have probably not been forgotten. Clement Harwood was a young man who was charged before the Lord Mayor with systematic forgery, whereby he had defrauded his employers, a firm of which his father was the senior partner, of many thousands of pounds. He had then escaped to America, but was there captured and brought back. After the prisoner had been remanded several times, and evidence had been given fully sufficient to establish a case for further inquiry before another tribunal, the council for the prosecution informed the Lord Mayor that the prosecutor wished to withdraw from the case. And the Lord Mayor allowed the charge to be abandoned; he even made himself a party to its withdrawal in expressing his full approval of the course taken. We spoke at the time in terms of unqualified condemnation of the Lord Mayor's conduct in the matter, and we are sorry to have to say that his defence of himself has not led us in any degree to qualify our opinion.

This defence was delivered in reply to a deputation from the ward of Walbrook who a few days ago presented the Lord Mayor with his portrait. The speech is so remarkable that rather than our readers should lose the full benefit of it, we give verbatim the part which relates to the matter in question, as reported in the *Daily News*—

"He need not tell them that the investigation of many of the cases that had been brought before him had involved a tax upon the mental as well as the physical energies, and he was happy to say that on looking back upon the whole period of his mayoralty there was no case with reference to which he felt the slightest regret as to the decision he had given. Perhaps it would not be out of place for him to refer to one case which had occasioned some little criticism and remark. The criticism had caused him again and again to ask himself whether possibly any mistake might have been made, but after a deep examination of all the circumstances, he did not hesitate to say that amid all the cases brought before him, none possessed a greater satisfaction in his own mind than the case of Clement Harwood. He said that most deliberately. There was not a professional man, a lawyer, in this country, who when he had mastered that case, could come to any other conclusion than he had come to. (Hear, hear.) The magistrate had no power to compel a prosecutor to proceed with a case in which he himself was wronged, and the very moment he decided not to proceed with it there was no power in this

country to compel him to do so. That was a matter which might not be generally known to the people. The only circumstance that gave the case of Clement Harwood an exceptional character was this. His father was the chief partner of the firm which had suffered by his wrong-doings, and they had made up their minds, after recovering nearly the whole of the money—which was an element in the matter—that mischievous results would accrue to the young man, and destruction to his family, if the prosecution were continued. Hence it was they came and said they did not intend to proceed with the case. At the same time, they felt some anxiety as to whether he should feel inclined to make what was termed a little capital out of the matter, and make some harsh expressions with regard to the withdrawal of the prosecution. All he could say to that was, that the matter was in their hands, and that if, as they assured him, they had come to the conclusion that the salvation of the young man, who, they believed, was deeply penitent—he was under twenty years of age—if his salvation rested on the withdrawal of the prosecution, and if utter destruction would ensue, not only upon him but upon his family if it went on, he (the Lord Mayor) said at once he could not, under such circumstances, utter a word in favour of further prosecuting the case. It was not a matter of rich and poor, for he had previously acted in the same way in cases in which the persons concerned were not rich. In one case a clerk embezzled a large sum of money from the house of Baring, and the prosecution came and said, "If we withdraw from the prosecution, will you forbear from passing any comments?" In answer, he said the case was in their own hands, and if they wished to take no means to recover the property or to prosecute the man, he, as a magistrate, would pass no opinion. In that case the person charged was a poor, and not a rich man. So in another case, where a father prosecuted his son. Both were poor, and when the father came to the point of committing his son for trial, and said he could only be saved by his withdrawing from the prosecution, he (the Lord Mayor) said, under such circumstances, he could never compel a father to prosecute his son. From the merchants of London he had received only one opinion with regard to the course he had adopted, and there was not a father, when he came to think that prosecution meant disgrace and degradation, and the evading of prosecution salvation, who would not put up with any loss he had sustained; and there was no father who would blame the magistrate for allowing the case to be withdrawn. He had made these observations, because in these times political and other kinds of capital was made out of partial truths, and when truth was presented in a partial form it was the worst kind of falsehood."

The main ground of defence here expressed is a very simple one. Whatever other people may think of him, the Lord Mayor is firmly convinced of his own infallibility. *Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo.* In every simple case his conduct has been absolutely perfect; and in the case of Harwood, if that be possible, he surpassed himself. At the same time the Lord Mayor had evidently some misgivings that perhaps an unbelieving world might not be satisfied with his own testimony to his perfection, and might be unreasonable enough to look at mere facts. He therefore condescends to say something upon the facts of the particular case in question, and the administration of justice generally.

As to the Harwood case, we are told—first, that no professional man or lawyer, after mastering the facts of the case, could come to any other conclusion than the Lord Mayor has come to. As professional men and lawyers generally have in fact come to an extremely different conclusion, it must be, we suppose, from not mastering the facts of the case. And this is the more remarkable because the Lord Mayor tells us that the only exceptional circumstances in the case were these:—That the offender had broken the fifth commandment as well as the eighth, adding filial ingratitude to dishonesty, and that the prosecutors, after recovering nearly the whole of the money, wished to withdraw from the prosecution. Next we are told that the magistrate has no power to compel a prosecutor to proceed with a case, and we are intended to infer, we presume, that the Lord Mayor had no power to prevent the case against Harwood being



abandoned. But this is not the fact. The statement of law is not untrue in the letter, but as bearing upon the case in question. It is either quite untrue in substance, or quite irrelevant. It is, then, technically true that a magistrate cannot compel a prosecutor, merely as such, to be bound over to prosecute. It is not true that in such a case as the Harwood case a magistrate is powerless to prevent what there occurred. A magistrate can act only on the facts proved before him. If, therefore, a prosecutor, after making a charge, choose to abstain from giving any evidence, or any sufficient evidence, in support of it, the magistrate cannot practically compel him to do so, and the charge must fail. But if a *prima facie* case has been made out (and there is no doubt, we presume, that this was so in Harwood's case) the prosecutor has no longer any power in the matter. It then becomes the duty of the magistrate to send the accused for trial, whether the prosecutor like it or no, and to bind over the witnesses to appear at the trial, or send them to prison if they refuse to be bound over. This, and this only, is the duty of the magistrate. It is true that in certain cases the Legislature has given to magistrates, and in others magistrates have assumed, the right to deal otherwise with the matter, and allow charges to be compromised or withdrawn. But without discussing how far such a power has been rightly assumed or wisely exercised, it is sufficient to say that, as far as we have heard, no magistrate has ever thought of taking such a course in a case of deliberate and systematic fraud and forgery; still less would any magistrate but the Lord Mayor, in a case, the only peculiar circumstance in which is, upon his own showing, one of aggravation.

The last excuse which the Lord Mayor makes, and the one on which he appears to rely most, is the most singular of all. He tells us that in the judgment of the prisoner's own relatives "mischievous results" would accrue to the young man, and destruction to his family, if the prosecution were continued. "Utter destruction would ensue, not only upon him, but upon his family;" "prosecution meant disgrace and degradation;" whereas "the evading of prosecution meant salvation." As to the one of these alternatives, no doubt, even in the judgment of others than his own family, conviction would entail "disgrace and degradation," "mischievous results," "utter destruction,"—that if to say, loss of social position and worldly prospects. But these are exactly the things which the law has said ought to be the consequence of serious crime, and the very object of appointing magistrates is to secure that they shall be. As to the other alternative—salvation—it is no doubt true that "evading prosecution" means "salvation" from punishment. If the words of the Lord Mayor mean anything beyond this, it must be that in the opinion of the young man's family he would be more likely to do well in the future if he were not prosecuted, but simply given another chance. If he had been convicted and sentenced, and an appeal were made to the Royal clemency, this consideration might well have been urged, but it should have no place whatever in determining whether to send the case for trial or not. The Lord Mayor's office is, no doubt, a dignified one, and a Lord Mayor may be excused for exaggerating its importance, but he ought at least to know that he does not share with the Queen the prerogative of mercy. The Lord Mayor further tells us that "the merchants of London" approve of his conduct. As a matter of fact we believe he is entirely in error in thinking that any considerable number of merchants do anything of the kind. If they do, they have notions of justice which are happily not shared by the rest of the community.

But, after all, the views that the Lord Mayor states or implies about the theory of criminal law and his practice generally, are even more remarkable than what he says about the case immediately in question.

In the first place, he says plainly that his conduct in the case of Harwood was nothing exceptional, but that

he is quite in the habit of acting in the same way. Then he shows plainly that he considers criminal prosecutions as primarily a means for recovering stolen property, and there is not one word in his speech showing that he for a moment imagines that the public, and not the parties, are really to be considered in such matters.

Lastly, the Lord Mayor is reported to have made an admission of so very serious a nature, that it is almost impossible to believe that he has been correctly reported. He is made to say that he is in the habit of allowing certain of those concerned to come to him out of court, of discussing with them the cases which are before him in court, and arranging with them privately what shall afterwards be done publicly in court. Such a practice as this could be no mere irregularity. It would be an outrage upon the first rules of justice and the whole principle of judicial proceedings, a defiance of common decency. We shall very be glad to learn that the Lord Mayor has been misreported, and that no such scandal has occurred at the Mansion House.

## JUDICIAL STATISTICS, 1868.

### PART I (continued).

In the number of persons committed for trial in 1868 there is an increase of 1,120, making the number for trial 20,091, and being more than in any year since 1857. Compared with the estimated population those for trial were as one for every 10,775 persons. Under each of the six classes of offences as given in the tables there is an increase in the number of commitments for 1868 as compared with the number for the preceding year—viz.—

Offences against the person .....	341
"                    property with violence ...	313
"                    "                    without violence	332
Malicious offences against property .....	48
Forgery and offences against the currency.	54
Other offences .....	32

1,120

There were, in 1868, 71 commitments for murder, in 1867 there were 94, but this latter number included 26 persons brought to trial at Manchester for the murder of Police-Serjeant Brett, but as compared with the average of the five years, 1862–66, the number for 1868 shows an increase of 8. In the commitments for attempts to murder in 1868 there is an increase of 11 over the numbers of the preceding year. Under the head of miscellaneous offences 15 commitments are for treason-felony, an offence not previously recorded in the criminal tables. Of the total of 20,091 persons tried 9,039 were tried at County Quarter Sessions Courts, 2,547 at the Middlesex County Sessions, 3,608 at Borough Sessions Courts, 3,579 at circuit assize courts and 1,318 at the Central Criminal Court. Out of the whole number 32 were not prosecuted and were admitted evidence, against 937 no bills were found, 4,046 were found not guilty, 16 were acquitted on the ground of insanity, and 27 were found insane. Among the remaining 15,033 found guilty, 21 were sentenced to death, 1,939 to penal servitude, and 12,546 to various terms of imprisonment; 246 were sent to reformatories, and 281 were fined or discharged on finding sureties. The proportion of the persons acquitted and discharged to the total number for trial is as usual just under 25 per cent. Those detained as insane are nearly twice as many as in 1867. The number sentenced to penal servitude for life were 18, being six times as many as in 1867 and nine times as many as in 1866. The total of the number convicted was 826 more than in 1867, and also more than in any year since 1863. Out of the 21 persons sentenced to death the sentences of 8 (of whom 2 were females) were commuted to penal servitude for life, and to one a free pardon was granted; 12 were executed, of whom 2 were females.

During the year 25 cases were reserved for the con-

consideration of the Court of Criminal Appeal, and in 18 of these the conviction was affirmed.

The payments made by the Treasury on account of criminal prosecutions in 16,802 indictments in the year ending December 31, 1867, amounted to £132,762 15s. 9d. being an average of £7 1s. 9d. for each case, or 14s. 2d. less than in 1866; and the payments from the same source in respect of 17,529 summary proceedings under the Criminal Justice Act and the Juvenile Offenders' Act amounted to £17,294 14s. 7d., an average of 19s. 8d. for each case, or 5d. more than in 1866.

Under the head of prisons the returns for the local prisons, for the reformatories, and for the industrial schools and those with regard to criminal lunatics are for the year ending the 29th September, 1868; those for the convict prisons are for the year ending the 31st of March, 1869.

The total number committed to prison was 158,480, being an increase of 13,296 on the number in 1867.

This total number of prisoners is composed as follows:—

Remanded and discharged .....	10,685
For trial at assizes and sessions .....	16,509
Convicted at assizes and sessions (not previously in custody) .....	2,048
Convicted summarily .....	110,828
For want of sureties .....	3,087
Debtors and on civil process .....	12,833
Military and naval offences .....	2,490
	<hr/> 158,480

Out of this grand total 51,508 prisoners had been previously committed—4,488 more than ten times, and 21,189 once—others two, three, four, five, seven, or ten times. As in 1867, by far the largest proportion of prisoners, exclusive of debtors and naval and military prisoners, were between the ages of twenty-one and thirty.

The following abstract of the tables shows the centesimal proportion of the specified degrees of instruction of the prisoners, with the exception of debtors and naval and military prisoners:—

Neither read nor write .....	35.2
Read, or read and write imperfectly .....	61.0
Read and write well .....	2.9
Superior instruction .....	0.2
Instruction not ascertained .....	0.7
	<hr/> 100.

In addition to the 158,480 prisoners committed during the year, 18,096 were in the prisons at the commencement of the year, making a total of 176,576, of which number 13,434 were debtors. Of these 176,576 prisoners 151,738 were discharged on the termination of their sentence, others were removed to convict prisons, reformatories, or lunatic asylums, 5 escaped, 10 committed suicide, 200 died, and 16 were executed. At the end of the year there remained in prison 19,089 criminals and 586 debtors, being an increase on the number of prisoners at the beginning of the year of 1,579. The greatest number under confinement at one time was 23,098, being 816 more than in the previous year.

"Hard labour," as known to the Legislature, consists of two classes; that of the first class consists of work at the treadwheel, shot drill, crank, capstan, stone-breaking, &c.; that of the second class consists of other descriptions of bodily labour. The total number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour in 1868 was 93,550, being 9,765 more than in 1867.

Prisoners who refuse to submit to prison discipline are subjected to punishment for their offences in prison. For offences committed in prison, 129 prisoners were whipped, being 17 fewer than in 1867, 75 were put in irons, 17,109 into solitary or dark cells, and 43,884 were put under stoppage of diet. In the total number of these punishments there is a decrease of 567. There were in 1868 2,509 prison officers, being 46 more than in 1867. Warders and subordinate officers were in the

proportion of 1 to 10.5 of the total daily average number of prisoners.

The total cost of the prison establishment during the year amounted to £691,378 19s. 7d., of which amount £195,751 6s. 9d. was paid for interest on loans for new buildings, and for the costs of new buildings; £109,165 0s. 4d. for repairs, rents, rates, taxes, fuel and light, furniture, &c., printing and stationery, removal of prisoners, &c.; £220,802 1s. 8d. for salaries, clothing, and pensions for prison officers, and £165,660 10s. 10d. for diet, sick allowances, medicines, clothing, washing, cooking, and earnings, or other payments in discharge to prisoners. In the item for interest and the cost of new buildings there is an increase of £18,197 7s., and in the whole of the other or ordinary charges there is an increase of £946 4s. 5d. The average cost of every prisoner was £26 10s. 8d., being 2s. 4d. less than in 1867. At Alnwick, with a daily average of one prisoner, the average cost per head was £93 3s. 10d., as against £114 3s. 2d. in 1867; and at Salford County Prison the average cost of each prisoner was £16 19s., with a daily average number of 622 prisoners, or 1s. 4d. more than in the previous year, with a daily average of 568 prisoners. In 1868 the cost per head was lowest at Hull—namely, £16 17s., with a daily average of 173 prisoners. Of the total cost of the prisons in 1868 £49,180 10s. 6d. was derived from the profit of the prisoners' labour and other contingent resources, £532,938 16s. 2d. from local rates, and £109,259 12s. 11d. from public revenues.

Convict prisons were occupied during the year by 9,906 convicts, of whom 450 were sent to Gibraltar, no other colonies having received any during that period; 37 were removed to county gaols or lunatic asylums, 1,212 were discharged, 95 died, and 1 escaped. At the end of the year 8,118 convicts remained, being 532 more than at its commencement. The total cost of convict prisons was £257,307 5s. 7d., being an average of £32 19s. 9d. per head. The value of the convict labour was £165,117 15s.

There are in England and Wales 50 certified reformatory schools, and during the year 1,322 offenders were sent to these schools; at the beginning of the year they contained 3,979, during the year 1,234 were discharged, or died, and at the end of the year 4,203 remained. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 1,339, 3,635, 1,146, and 3,979. Many of the offenders sent to reformatories had been previously committed to prison, and some of them several times; 659 had not been previously committed. The majority of the children had received little or no instruction, and there were but two of the whole number whose instruction is described as "superior." Her Majesty's Treasury paid £62,309 9s. 5d. towards the expenses of reformatory schools and £2,955 18s. 3d. was provided by the parents.

Industrial schools were finally established under the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 118, and under that Act children apparently under fourteen years of age found begging or receiving alms, or found wandering and not having any settled home or proper guardianship or visible means of subsistence, either being orphans or having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment, or children who frequent the company of reputed thieves, may on being brought before justices be by them sent to a certified industrial school; and further, children apparently under twelve years of age who are charged before justices with an offence punishable by imprisonment or a less punishment, but who have not been convicted of felony, and also refractory children, apparently under fourteen years of age, on the representation of their parents or guardians, or refractory children maintained in a workhouse on the representation of the guardians of the poor, may be sent by the justices to such schools. The returns, therefore, which relate to these schools do not at all necessarily represent the result of crime. In number, the certified industrial schools are 52. During

the year ending the 29th September, 1868, 1,465 children were committed to these schools, being 353 more than in 1867. At the commencement of the year the schools contained 2,176, and 43 were removed from other schools, making in all 3,684; of these 336 were discharged or removed to other schools, 17 died, and 32 escaped, leaving 3,299 remaining at the end of the year.

The returns which relate to criminal lunatics show that at the commencement of the year ending 29th September, 1868, there were 596 criminal lunatics under detention in the several asylums, that 190 were transferred from other asylums, and that 167 were committed during the year. At the end of the year 584 remained. Of the whole number committed during the year 181 were found insane, and of that number 55 had been charged with murder, and 35 with attempts to murder, maim, &c.; 214 were acquitted on the ground of insanity, and of this number 94 were charged with murder and 61 with attempts to murder, &c. The average cost per head has increased at Broadmoor, the State asylum, from £56 17s. in 1866, and £59 14s. in 1867, to £67 4s. 9d. in 1868. In the remaining asylums the average cost per head was in 1866 £23 5s. 10d., in 1867 it was £24 10s. 9d., and in 1868 £25 1s. 2d.

The increase in all classes and degrees of crime and in the number of criminals still continues unabated, but we are justified in the belief that this increase is not much greater than the proportionate increase of the population of the country.

## COURTS.

### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Bacon.)

Sept. 30.—*In re Charlton.*

A renewed application for discharge out of custody was made by Charles Henry Charlton, described as of 26, Farringdon-street, and of 16, Waterloo-road, attorney-at-law. The bankrupt, who had been twenty-six years in practice as an attorney and solicitor, came before the Court with debts stated at about £300. It appeared that a former bankruptcy, under which the liabilities amounted to £35,000, had not yet been completed; but the bankrupt explained that creditors for £28,000, who held security, had been satisfied, and that he had done all in his power to discharge the claims upon him.

His Honour granted the release.

## APPOINTMENTS.

The Right Hon. JAMES MONCRIEFF, Q.C., Lord Advocate of Scotland, has been appointed to the office of Lord Justice Clerk and Lord President of the Second Division of the Scottish Court of Session, in succession to the late Right Hon. George Patton (Lord Glenalmond). Mr. Moncrieff is the younger son of the late Lord Moncrieff, a Scotch Judge of Session, and is next brother and heir-presumptive to the Rev. Sir H. W. Moncrieff, Bart., a minister of the Free Church in Edinburgh. He was born in 1811, and was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. In 1833 he was admitted an advocate of the Scotch bar, and was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in February, 1850. He was returned to Parliament, as member for the Leith district, in April, 1851, and represented that constituency till April, 1859, when he was elected one of the members for the city of Edinburgh. He continued to represent Edinburgh till the general election of 1868, when he was returned for the universities of Aberdeen and St. Andrews, his election being decided by the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power. He has served the Liberal party in the office of Lord Advocate on four different occasions—namely, from April, 1851, till March, 1852; from December, 1852, till March, 1858; from July, 1859, till July, 1866, and again from December, 1868, till the present time. By Mr. Moncrieff's elevation to the bench, the office of Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, which he has held since 1860, will become vacant, and likewise the seat for Aberdeen and St. Andrews' Universities.

SIR PHILIP FRANCIS, Judge of the Supreme Consular Court of Constantinople, has been appointed British delegate on the commission to inquire into the abuses of the consular jurisdiction in Egypt.

MR. WILLIAM HARRISON PEACOCK, solicitor, has been elected Town Clerk of the newly incorporated borough of Barnsley, in Yorkshire. Mr. Peacock, who was certificated as a solicitor in Trinity Term, 1850, was formerly clerk to the late Board of Health of Barnsley, which has now been superseded by the Town Council. He was also clerk to the Linen Manufacturers' Association of Barnsley.

MR. FRANK PARKINSON, of Pickering, York, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England.

MR. CHARLES BISHOP, of Witney, Oxford, has been appointed a Commissioner to administer oaths in Chancery in England.

## GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE POWER OF MINORITIES ON THE BENCH—BRAND v. HAMMERSMITH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Sir,—Allow me to draw the attention of your readers to the decision of the House of Lords in *Hammersmith Railway Company v. Brand* (L. R. 4 Eq. & Ir. App. 171). It declares the law to be that a person is not entitled to compensation under the Lands Clauses Act and the Railway Clauses Act for depreciation in the value of his house by reason of the vibration caused by a railway train. This is the opinion of Lords Chelmsford and Colonsay, and of Blackburn and Mellor, J.J., and Channell, B. The contrary opinion is held by Lord Cairns, and by Willes, Keating, Lush, Montague Smith, J.J., and Bramwell, Pigott, B.B. Can any decision be more unsatisfactory?

Sept. 27.

F. V. B.

[*Vide supra* 763, and 12 S. J. 170.—Ed. S. J.]

### THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Sir,—We observe that some of the weekly newspapers advertise that their forthcoming numbers will contain articles upon the case of the European Assurance Society, a petition in regard to which is now pending before the Vice-Chancellor, and which the directors, in the interest both of the shareholders and policyholders, will most strenuously oppose.

As solicitors for the society, we are instructed to apprise you that proceedings are being taken against some of the daily papers, on the ground that comments, while a legal proceeding is still pending, and before it is heard, calculated to prejudice or prejudice the case of either of the litigants, is a contempt of court, and we take the opportunity of stating that similar proceedings will be taken against any other newspaper which by any article or comment, either copied or original, shall offend in this particular.

You will, we are confident, see the fairness and honesty of refraining from all expression of opinion until the evidence of all sides is before the Court, but the magnitude of the interests at stake must be our apology for troubling you with this letter.

G. L. P. EYRE & Co.

1, John-street, Bedford-row, Sept. 24th.

[Received too late for insertion last week.—Ed. S. J.]

### THE WORD "ESTATE."

Sir,—I find, as I anticipated, that any definition of the term "estate," must necessarily be of the most vague and indeterminate character. I must observe at starting that I am attempting to define the word "estate" standing alone—that is to say, in its most comprehensive sense. Prefix the indefinite article "an," and you narrow the meaning of the word.

Lord Coke is evidently speaking of "an" estate when he says that "state or estate signifieth such inheritance, freehold, terme for years, tenancies by statute, merchant, staple, or the like, as any man hath in lands, tenements, &c. (Co. Litt. 345a.). On the other hand, when Lord Holt "enlarged this definition" (to use the words of a writer in the *Law Review*, vol. 4, No. 7, p. 34), and said that the word estate is *genus generalissimum*, and includes all things real and personal (*Bridgewater v. Bolton*, 1 Salk. 236), he was evidently speaking of the word estate pure and simple.



So also, when Sir Joseph Jekyll, following Lord Holt's decision, said that the word comprehends not only the thing, but also the interest in it, he was speaking not of "an" estate, but of estate standing alone.

I may add (to give one example out of many which might be adduced) that the Legislature, the highest of all authorities, has attributed the same extensive meaning to the word "estate." See the Wills Act, s. 1, where "real estate" is made to represent "manors, advowsons, messuages, lands, tithes, rents, and hereditaments," &c., and "any estate, right, or interest (other than a chattel interest) therein," while the words "personal" estate are made to extend to "leasehold estates and other chattels real, and also to moneys, shares of Government and other funds," &c., and to "debts, choses in action, rights, credits, goods," &c., and "to any share or interest therein."

After this it is not too much to say that the word "estate" signifies any right which may be exercised over property and any property over which rights can be exercised.

It is beside my present purpose to offer any remarks as to the origin or propriety of this extensive application of the term. On a future occasion I intend, if permitted, to make a few observations on what appears to me to be the gross abuse of language involved in applying such terms as estate property and others to mere rights as well as to things over which rights are exercised.

A BARRISTER.

Sir,—Will you please give publicity to the enclosed, which was delivered at the offices of some clients of ours, addressed "private"? We don't see any "R. B. Johnson" in this year's *Law List*, which is singular, considering Mr. Johnson's *specialité* seems to be "cases of embarrassment."

May not respectable practitioners look to the Incorporated Law Society for protection in cases of this kind?

BELLAMY & STRONG.

6, Wormwood-street, City, Sept. 30th.

Mr. R. B. JOHNSON, 48, Bedford-row, W.C., Attorney and Solicitor of all the Courts (of 22 years' experience), may be consulted in all cases of embarrassment. Immediate protection of person and property, and an entire release from all debts and liabilities, without imprisonment, can be obtained speedily. Charges very moderate, payable by easy instalments. Bankruptcy, Divorce, and Probate cases conducted. Composition deeds, bills of sale, &c., prepared. Money advanced on freehold, copyhold, or leasehold property, life annuities, and other securities. Office hours from 10 till 5, and on Saturdays from 10 till 2 o'clock.

## OBITUARY.

### LORD GLENALMOND.

The body of the Right Hon. George Patton, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, who so mysteriously disappeared on the 20th September, from his house at Glenalmond, Perthshire, was discovered on the 24th ult., at the Spout of Buchanty, with the throat cut, leaving little doubt that he died by his own hand. The deceased judge was the son of the late James Patton, Esq., of Glenalmond (who was Sheriff-Clerk of Perthshire), by Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Marshall, Esq. He was born at Perth in the year 1803, and received his early education at the Perth Academy, whence he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., having gained an English declamation prize. He was admitted an advocate at the Scotch bar in 1828, being contemporary with Lord Deas, one of the judges of the Court of Session, who became a member of the Faculty of Advocates in the same year. In 1859, Mr. Patton was appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland, under Lord Derby's Government, in succession to Mr. Mure, who became Lord Advocate. Mr. Patton only filled the position of Solicitor-General for a few months, Lord Derby having retired from office in June, 1859. In the early part of 1866, Mr. Patton secured a seat in Parliament for the English borough of Bridgewater, and on the formation of Lord Derby's third administration, in June of that year, he was selected to fill the post of Lord Advocate for Scotland. On accepting office he had to undergo the ordeal of re-election, but was defeated on this occasion. He continued, however, to hold the office of Lord Advocate, but without a seat in the House of Commons, till February, 1867, when, on the re-

tirement of Lord Colonsay from the Scotch bench, Mr. Patton was nominated Lord Justice Clerk in succession to Mr. Inglis, who thereupon became President of the Court of Session. On Mr. Patton's elevation to the bench, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and assumed the courtesy title of Lord Glenalmond, from his seat in Perthshire. The deceased judge married, in 1857, Margaret, daughter of General Alexander Betheme, of Blebo, Fifeshire.

### LORD MACKENZIE.

Lord Mackenzie, formerly one of the justices of the Court of Session in Scotland, died at his residence in the suburbs of Edinburgh, on the 26th September. His Lordship (Thomas Mackenzie), was a son of Mr. George Mackenzie, a tradesman of Perth, where he was born in the year 1807. He received his early education at the University of St. Andrews, which he attended for two sessions, and afterwards proceeded to Edinburgh, where he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in December, 1832. His success at the Scotch bar was mainly due to the patronage of Lord-Advocate Rutherford, to whom he frequently acted as junior. In June, 1851, he was appointed Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, and after holding that office for a few years, he was nominated Solicitor-General for Scotland in December, 1854, under Lord Aberdeen's Government. After a few weeks' tenure of this office, he was appointed a senator of the College of Justice, in January, 1855, on the death of Lord Robertson. Lord Mackenzie resigned his seat on the bench at the end of 1864, on account of incurable disease, and has since lived in privacy. After his elevation to the Scotch bench, he drafted the Bankruptcy (Scotland) Act, of 1856, and in 1862 he published a work on Roman law, which soon became a text book at Cambridge, and is largely read by students preparing for the Judicial Civil Service Examinations. A second edition of this work was published in 1855, under the superintendence of Mr. George Monro, advocate.

### MR. GEORGE COODE.

The death is announced of Mr. George Coode, barrister-at-law and Parliamentary draughtsman, who expired at his residence, Roselands, near Walmer, Kent, on the 27th September, in the sixty-third year of his age. The late Mr. Coode was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in June, 1833.

On the 22nd September a special meeting of the Town Council of Bewdley, Worcestershire, was held for the purpose of placing the portrait of Mr. W. N. Marcy, town clerk of the borough, in the Town Hall of Bewdley. A public subscription was originated for this purpose in August, 1868, in recognition of Mr. Marcy's services as town clerk of Bewdley for thirty-five years, as clerk of the peace for the county of Worcester for twenty-five years, and as captain of the 5th Worcestershire Company of Rifle Volunteers since its formation. Upwards of £300 was collected, and the portrait, which is an excellent likeness, was painted by Mr. Nicol, of Edinburgh. Out of the surplus funds Mr. Marcy received a silver soup-tureen and a dinner-service of Worcester china, which were presented to him by the Mayor, with a flattering address from the subscribers. Mr. Marcy thanked his friends for their kindness, and entertained the Mayor and Town Council at dinner the same evening.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES.

### GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

LAST QUOTATION, Oct. 1, 1869.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

3 per Cent. Consols, 93	Annuities, April, '85, 11 15-16
Ditto for Account, Oct. 6, 93	Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 190s
3 per Cent. Reduced 91½	Ex Bills, £1000, — per Ct. 10 p m
New 3 per Cent., 91½ x d	Ditto, £500, Do — 10 p m
Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94	Ditto, £100 & £200, — 10 p m
Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94 76	Bank of England Stock, 4½ per
Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73	Ct. (last half-year) 240 x d
Annuities, Jan. '80 —	Ditto for Account.

### INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stk., 10½ p Ct. Apr. '74, 211	Ind. Inf. Pr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '79 106
Ditto for Account	Ditto, 5½ per Cent., May. '79 111
Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '80 114½	Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
Ditto for Account, —	April, '64 —
Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88 100	Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '73 104
Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —	Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000 28 p m
Ditto Enforced Ppr., 4 per Cent. 92½	Ditto, ditto, under £1000, 28 p m

## RAILWAY STOCK.

Shres.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing prices
Stock	Bristol and Exeter .....	100	—
Stock	Caledonian .....	100	83
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western .....	100	106
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock .....	100	36½
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2 .....	100	7
Stock	Great Northern .....	100	104
Stock	Do., A Stock .....	100	100½
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland .....	100	98
Stock	Great Western—Original .....	100	54
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford .....	100	32
Stock	Do., do.—Newport .....	100	31
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire .....	100	124
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast .....	100	44
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover .....	100	16½
Stock	London and North-Western .....	100	115½
Stock	London and South-Western .....	100	90
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln .....	100	52½
Stock	Metropolitan .....	100	89½
Stock	Midland .....	100	116
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby .....	100	85
Stock	North British .....	100	35
Stock	North London .....	100	120
Stock	North Staffordshire .....	100	55
Stock	South Devon .....	100	42
Stock	South-Eastern .....	100	75½
Stock	Tail Vale .....	100	155

\* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The funds opened with a continuance of the previous week's depression, but, after oscillating for two or three days, have at length amended so far as to be almost buoyant. Foreign securities also are now very steady. Railway investments have fluctuated but little; and the fortnightly settlement over, these stocks first became heavy, and afterwards, in sympathy with the foreign market, decidedly brisk. There is again an active discount demand. Metropolitan Railway stocks continue in demand.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

FOLKARD—On Sept. 27, at 11, Chalcut-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of Henry C. Folkard, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a son.  
GRAHAM—On Sept. 29, at 21, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, the wife of William Graham, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.  
LYDALL—On Sept. 30, at 30, Talbot-road, Westbourne-park, the wife of John H. Lydall, Esq., of a daughter.  
MADDOCK—On Sept. 30, at Penrhyn Lodge, Surbiton, the wife of S. Horace C. Madlock, Esq., of a son.  
PALMER—On Sept. 23, at Westholme, Worcestershire, the wife of W. W. Palmer, Esq., Solicitor, of a son.  
PLASKITT—On Sept. 23, at 25, Chapel-street, the wife of Joseph Plaskitt, Solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn, of a daughter.  
RAY—On Sept. 23, at Keynsham, Somerset, the wife of J. Tanner Ray, Solicitor, of a son.  
RING—On Sept. 23, at Basing Lodge, Ankerly, the wife of George C. Ring, Esq., of Doctors' Commons, of a son.  
SPINKS—On Sept. 22, at 7, Grosvenor-terrace, Glasgow, the wife of Thomas Spinks, D.C.L., Q.C., of a daughter.  
WHEELER—On Sept. 23, at St. Mary Gray, Kent, the wife of T. W. Wheeler, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

ACTION—WOODHOUSE—On Sept. 21, at Castle-gate Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. Morley Wright, Fred. Action, of Nottingham, to Fanny, eldest daughter of Simeon Woodhouse, Esq., of Mapperley-villas, Mapperley, Notts.  
HOLDING—FIELDEN—On Sept. 23, at St. Giles', Camberwell, William Holding, Esq., D.C.L., Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary Alice, daughter of the late John Fielden, Esq., of Grosvenor, Caton, Lancashire.

## DEATHS.

CHESTER—On the Lyckamme, near Zermatt, Switzerland, Henry Chester, of Payle, and of Camberwell, Surrey, Esq., many years vestry clerk and solicitor of the parish of St. Mary, Newington.  
COODE—On Sept. 27, at his residence, Roselands, Walmer, George Coode, Barrister-at-Law and Parliamentary Draughtsman, of the Inner Temple, in his 63rd year.  
GARDNER—On Sept. 21, at the Castle Mona Hotel, Douglas, Isle of Man, Mary, the beloved wife of Henry Gardner, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Elm Bank, Oakfield, Liverpool, and Pilling, Fleetwood.

## LONDON GAZETTES.

## Winding up of Joint Stock Companies.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24, 1869.

## UNLIMITED IN CHANCERY.

Albert Life Assurance Company.—Vice-Chancellor James has, by an order dated Sept. 17, ordered that the above company be wound up. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry, and Brooksbank & Gailard, Gray's-inn-sq, solicitors for the petitioners.  
Dagenham (Thames) Dock Company.—Vice-Chancellor James has, by an order dated Aug. 18, appointed Charles Fitch Kemp, 8, Walbrook, to be the provisional official liquidator.

European Assurance Society.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept. 21, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on Oct. 2. Freshfields, Bank-buildings, solicitors for the petitioners.—Petition for winding-up, presented Sept. 21, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on Oct. 2. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry, solicitors for the petitioner.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept. 22, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on Oct. 2, at 10.30. Manning, Gt George-st, solicitor for the petitioner.—Petition for winding up, presented Sept. 24, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor James on Oct. 2. Sawbridge & Wrentmore, Wood-st, Cheap-side, solicitors for the petitioner.

## Creditors under 22 &amp; 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24, 1869.

Ashworth, Joseph, Pendleton, Lancashire, Merchant. Dec 25. Weston & Grover, Manch.  
Bardsley, Saml, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Salesman. Nov 10.  
Gartside, Ashton-under-Lyne.  
Barker, Ellen, Lpool. Oct 21. Forrest, Lpool.  
Byford, Jas, Gt Cornard, Suffolk, Plumber. Oct 25. Ransom, Sudbury.  
Clark, Rev John Crosby, Chertsey, Surrey, Clerk. Nov 5. Booty & Butt, Raymond-bldgs.  
Coventry, Ann and Rev Thos Hy, Severn Stoke, Worcester, Clerk. Dec 1. Domville & Co, New-sq, Lincoln's-inn.  
Davies, Richd, Lane Head, Stafford, Farmer. Dec 1. Brevitt, Darlaston.  
Evans, Jas, Cheshire, Innkeeper. Oct 30. Needham, Manch.  
Fitch, Geo, Bath, Gent. Nov 13. Stone & Co, Bath.  
Haines, Geo Fras, Lpool, Oil Merchant. Oct 13. Teobay & Lynch, Lpool.  
Harnsworth, Hy, Chichester, Brewer. Oct 30. Titchener, Chichester.  
Hibbert, Sarah, Clapham-common. Nov 15. Freshfields, Bank-bldgs.  
Jackson, Chas, Barrow, Lincoln, Surgeon. Nov 22. Goy, Barton-on-Humber.  
Joyce, Fredk, Bath, Esq. Nov 1. Miller & Smith, Watling-st.  
Lewin, Malcolm, Gloucester-gardens, Hyde Park, Esq. Oct 13. Abbott & Co, New-Inn, Strand.  
Matthews, Edw, Hackney-rd, Grocer. Oct 31. Laurence & Co, Fenchurch-st.  
Nicholson, John, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Yeoman. Oct 12. Gartside, Ashton-under-Lyne.  
Pennington, Henry Walker Parys, York-st, Portman-sq, Clerk. Dec 1. Becke, Bedford-row.  
Penny, Andrew Benj, Holloway-rd, Licensed Victualler. Oct 18. Hillearys & Tunstall, Fenchurch-bldgs.  
Rees, David, Treasgell, Carmarthen, Gent. Nov 16. Barker, Carmarthen.  
Redrup, Albert Robt, Upper Freeling-st, Islington, Licensed Victualler. Nov 1. Nash & Co, Suffolk-lane.  
Sharp, Barnabas, Darlington, Durham. Dec 1. Dodds & Trotter, Stockton-on-Tees.  
Shields, John, Redmire, York, Plumber. Nov 1. Hammond, West Burton.  
Smith, John Gibbons, Bath, Publican. Nov 15. Stone & Co, Bath.  
Taylor, Joseph, Blyth, Norfolk, Merchant. Dec 1. Taylor & Son, Norwich.  
Thomas, Alf, Carmarthen, Esq. Oct 31. Barker, Carmarthen.  
Thomas, John, Cligerran, Pembroke, Gent. Oct 30. George, Cardigan.  
Thomas, John, Court, Carmarthen, Gent. Oct 31. Barker, Carmarthen.  
Vaughan, John, Gunnergate Hall, York, Esq. Dec 1. Dodds & Trotter, Stockton-on-Tees.  
Walker, Chas, Holme-upon-Swale, York, Esq. Dec 1. Swarbrock, Thirsk.  
Whalley, Rev Danl Constable, Wenham Magna, Suffolk, Clerk. Nov 5. Westrop.  
Wiltshire, Wm, Bath, Esq. Nov 15. Stone & Co, Bath.

TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1869.

Bagshaw, Geo, Nottingham, Wine Merchant. Nov 20. Burton & Son, Nottingham.  
Cludary, Jas, Bradford, York, Corn Dealer. Nov 1. Dawson.  
Graham, Joseph, Unthank, Cumberland, Husbandman. Nov 30. Scott, Penrith.  
Hopkins, Thos, Greek-st, Soho-sq, Oilman. Nov 2. Allen & Son, Carlisle-st, Soho-sq.  
Jakeman, Thos, Floore, Northampton, Gent. Oct 23. Roche, Daventry.  
Macdonald, Eliza, Ann, Clarges-st, Piccadilly, Widow. Oct 28. Rogers, Essex-st, Strand.  
McLeod, Donald, Rangoon, Burmah, Government Advocate. Dec 31. De Wat, Rangoon.  
Mighell, Richd Webb, Hove, Sussex, Gent. Nov 1. Mills, Brighton.  
Perris, John Edw, Ross, Hereford, Chemist. Oct 30. Osborne, Ross.  
Powell, Joseph, Kentish Town-rd, Gent. Nov 30. Webb, Gresham-st.  
Pratt, Thos, Atherton, Lancashire, Yeoman. Nov 1. Holden & Holden, Bolton.  
Richardson, Danl, York, Farmer. Nov 1. Duffield & Bruty, Tokenhouse-yard.  
Shahshah, Eleanor, Wellington, Salop. Nov 24. Knowles, Wellington.  
Smith, Dr, Seaton, Lpool. Oct 12. Carter, Lpool.  
Tomkins, Benj, Ladbroke-sq, Notting-hill, Esq. Dec 31. Bannister & Fache, John-st, Bedford-row.  
Wood, Mary, Ripley, Derby, Spinster. Dec 1. Simpson & Co, Derby.

## Goods registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24, 1869.

Abbotts, Thos, Banbury, Oxon, Upholsterer. Aug 6. Asst. Reg Sept 20.  
Ballard, Hy, Chivers Coton, Warwick, Farmer. Sept 2. Asst. Reg Sept 24.  
Baselov, Bernhard Philip, Sunderland, Durham, Ship Chandler. Sept 1. Comp. Reg Sept 23.  
Berry, John, Huddersfield, York, Brewer. Aug 13. Asst. Reg Sept 23.  
Briskley, Wm, Woodbridge, Suffolk, Butcher. Aug 24. Comp. Reg Sept 22.  
Carpenter, Chas, Great Grimby, Lincoln, Wheelwright. Aug 18. Comp. Reg Sept 22.



Coney, Hy, Tottenham Court-rd, Boot Dealer. Sept 14. Comp. Reg Sept 24.  
 Kirby, Jonathan Wood, Heading'ey, nr Leeds, Comm Agent. Sept 10. Comp. Reg Sept 23.  
 Friedrichs, Chas Augustus Wm, Newbottle, Durham, Draper. Aug 17. Asst. Reg Sept 24.  
 Gould, Jabez Canning, Leicester, Draper. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 24.  
 Hammond, Wm John, Lpool, Brewer. Aug 26. Comp. Reg Sept 23.  
 Hopwood, Edmund, Middlesbrough, York, Carver. Sept 20. Asst. Reg Sept 22.  
 Howland, Thos, Standlake, Oxford, Grocer. Aug 28. Asst. Reg Sept 22.  
 Jenkins, John Smith, Pontypridd, Grocer. Sept 23. Comp. Reg Sept 24.  
 Jenkins, Edwin Wms, Stamford-st, Blackfriars-rd, Iron Merchant. Aug 26. Comp. Reg Sept 23.  
 Johnston, Wm, Birmingham, Draper. Sept 6. Asst. Reg Sept 23.  
 Jones, Wm, Ilkerton, Derby, Grocer. Sept 2. Comp. Reg Sept 22.  
 Kerr, John, Leadenhall-st, Licensed Victualler. Sept 14. Asst. Reg Sept 22.  
 Kidd, Alexander, Droylesden, Lancashire, Draper. Aug 30. Asst. Reg Sept 21.  
 Langdale, Wm, & Wm Dobson, Bradford, York, Cabinet Makers. Aug 26. Asst. Reg Sept 22.  
 Livesey, Jas, Lpool, Wm Hy Thorpe, Manch, & Thos Livesey, Lpool, Cotton Brokers. Sept 23. Inspectorship. Reg Sept 23.  
 Miller, Robt, Pinnar, Leicester, Farmer. Aug 21. Conv. Reg Sept 24.  
 Noy, John, Fore-st, Triumphant Manufacturer. Aug 24. Asst. Reg Sept 21.  
 Nicholas, Wm, Downton, Wilts, Furniture Broker. Aug 26. Conv. Reg Sept 21.  
 Normington, Geo, Oldham, Lancashire, Tailor. Sept 2. Asst. Reg Sept 22.  
 Pattenen, Robt, Hastings, Sussex, Builder. Aug 24. Comp. Reg Sept 20.  
 Payne, Chas, sen, Luton, Bedford, Saddler. Aug 30. Comp. Reg Sept 24.  
 Peters, Philip, Oxford, Surrey, Grocer. Sept 17. Comp. Reg Sept 23.  
 Phillips, Philip, Risca, Monmouth, Grocer. Aug 30. Comp. Reg Sept 22.  
 Pitt, Chas Fredk, Sheffield, Metall Agent. Sept 14. Comp. Reg Sept 22.  
 Polding, Wm, Manch, Comm Agent. Sept 7. Asst. Reg Sept 22.  
 Pollock, Wm, Lpool, Glider. Sept 16. Comp. Reg Sept 22.  
 Ratcliffe, John, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Coachmaker. Aug 24. Comp. Reg Sept 23.  
 Reed, Wm, Sunderland, Durham, Tailor. Sept 6. Comp. Reg Sept 22.  
 Ricketts, Thos, Merton, Surrey, Gas Engineer. Sept 12. Comp. Reg Sept 24.  
 Ruaoce, Thos, Crews, Cheshire, Boot Maker. Sept 3. Comp. Reg Sept 22.  
 Sanderson, Mary, Sheffield, Anvil Manufacturer. Aug 24. Asst. Reg Sept 21.  
 Scott, Wm, Braintree, Essex, Clothier. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 21.  
 Smith, Chas, Llandaf, York, Flock Dealer. Sept 2. Asst. Reg Sept 22.  
 Thornton, Saml, Burley-cum-Headingley, York, Publican. Aug 24. Comp. Reg Sept 23.  
 Tiltson, Wm Hawkins, & Thos Tiltson, Wrexham, Denbigh, Cheese Factors. Sept 4. Asst. Reg Sept 22.  
 Webber, Richd, Maidene, Monmouth, Builder. Aug 20. Comp. Reg Sept 23.  
 Yapp, Hy, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Ironmonger. Aug 25. Comp. Reg Sept 23.

## TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869.

Ball, Alfd, Bristol, Saddler. Aug 31. Comp. Reg Sept 27.  
 Biddlecombe, Wm Gregory, Southampton, Hants, Draper. Sept 6. Asst. Reg Sept 28.  
 Brassey, Robt Benj, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire, Manufacturer. Sept 24. Asst. Reg Sept 27.  
 Clapham, Matthew, Wildermere, Westmoreland, Joiner. Sept 8. Asst. Reg Sept 25.  
 Crowther, Jas, New Mills, Derby, Grocer. Aug 28. Comp. Reg Sept 21.  
 Dancer, Walter Dickens, Stourport, Worcester, Draper. Aug 30. Comp. Reg Sept 27.  
 Fenn, Patrick, Milk-st, Cheapside, Umbrella Manufacturer. Aug 30. Comp. Reg Sept 27.  
 Fugl, Hy Thos, & Jas Hayward, Cheries-st, Tottenham Court-rd, Wholesale Ironmongers. Sept 7. Asst. Reg Sept 24.  
 Hampton, Chas, Charlotte-st, Fitzroy-sq, Pianoforte Manufacturer. Sept 24. Comp. Reg Sept 28.  
 Harrison, Jas, Newport, Monmouth, Potato Merchant. Sept 9. Comp. Reg Sept 27.  
 Howley, Hy, East Grinstead, Sussex, Grocer. Aug 31. Asst. Reg Sept 25.  
 Hollinrake, Robt, & Thos Hollinrake, Canteen, York, Cotton Manufacturers. Aug 31. Comp. Reg Sept 27.  
 Ives, Wm, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, Builder. Sept 10. Comp. Reg Sept 28.  
 Liddle, Jas, & John Sutcliffe North Hylton, Durham, Shipbuilders. Sept 14. Asst. Reg Sept 24.  
 Manders, Chas, Lpool, Wine Merchant. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 24.  
 Merchant, Jacob, Glastonbury, Somerset, Marine Store Dealer. Sept 24. Comp. Reg Sept 25.  
 Morris, Chas, Congleton, Cheshire, Innkeeper. Sept 7. Comp. Reg Sept 27.  
 Moss, Abraham Chas, Cambridge-rd, Mile End, Licensed Victualler. Sept 17. Asst. Reg Sept 24.  
 Peares, Saml, Truro, Cornwall, Grocer. Sept 13. Comp. Reg Sept 24.  
 Rawson, Wm, Halifax, Upholsterer. Sept 4. Comp. Reg Sept 27.  
 Reilly, Edmund Wm, Penleigh, Wilts, Keeper of the Refreshment Rooms at Westbury. Sept 20. Arrangement. Reg Sept 27.  
 Robinson, Alfd, Merton-rd, Victoria-rd, Kensington, out of business. Sept 16. Comp. Reg Sept 28.  
 Salter, Ephraim, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, Brickmaker. Sept 6. Asst. Reg Sept 27.  
 Showell, Thos, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, Tailor. Aug 27. Comp. Reg Sept 24.  
 Steffox, Jas, Elizabeth-st, Hackney-rd, Cabinet Maker. Sept 22. Comp. Reg Sept 25.

Whitehead, Edw, Sarthshore, Lancashire, Publican. Aug 27. Asst. Reg Sept 27.  
 Williams, Joseph, & Phoebe Williams, Dowlais, Glamorgan, Grocers. Aug 23. Comp. Reg Sept 27.  
 Worden, Thos, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bookseller. July 29. Asst. Reg Sept 25.

## Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24, 1869.

To Surrender in London.

Adey, Edw Linnell, Willow-walk, Hornsey, Clerk. Pet Sept 6. Pepps. Oct 5 at 1. Taylor, Church-row, Upper-st, Islington.  
 Akerman, Edw, Leadenhall-st, Printer. Pet Sept 17. Pepps. Oct 6 at 12. Snell, George-st, Mansion-house.  
 Ayres, Francis, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 20. Roche. Oct 7 at 1.  
 Bressington, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 20. Roche. Oct 7 at 1.  
 Brown, Wm, Harrow Weald, Middlesex, Agricultural Implement Handle Maker. Pet Sept 18. Pepps. Oct 6 at 1. Godfrey, Hatton-garden.  
 Cohn, Sigismund, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 16 (for pau). Pepps. Oct 6 at 11. Mason, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.  
 Cooper, Wm, Princes-rd, Notting-hill, out of business. Pet Sept 21. Pepps. Oct 7 at 1. Nash, Bevis-court, Basinghall-st.  
 Davies, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 17 (for pau). Pepps. Oct 6 at 1. Watson, Basinghall-st.  
 Denett, Chas, Lewisham-ter, Forest-hill, Builder. Pet Sept 21. Pepps. Oct 7 at 1. Barton & Drew, Forest-st.  
 Eldridge, Benj, Hill-st, Waltham, out of business. Pet Sept 20. Pepps. Oct 7 at 11. Edwards, Bush-lane, Cannon-st.  
 Ell, Hy, Dover, Kent, Printer. Pet Sept 18. Pepps. Oct 7 at 11. Shaen & Roscoe, Bedford-row.  
 Ferrario, Chas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 20 (for pau). Pepps. Oct 7 at 12. Lawrence, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Garrett, Wm, Fenton-pk, Kennington-pk-rd, Accountant. Pet Sept 21. Pepps. Oct 7 at 1. Nottle, Trinity-st, Southwark.  
 Henshaw, Richd Thos, Middle-lane, Crouch End, Builder. Pet Sept 20. Pepps. Oct 7 at 12. Biddies, South-sq, Gray's inn.  
 Inder, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Pepps. Oct 3 at 11. Watson, Basinghall-st.  
 Jacobs, Alfred Richd, Cheapside, Jeweller. Pet Sept 18. Pepps. Oct 6 at 1. Green, Cannon-st.  
 Kidman, Wm Hy, Esler, Surrey, Grocer. Pet Sept 22. Pepps. Oct 8 at 11. Groves, Essex-st, Strand.  
 Kirg, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 18 (for pau). Brougham. Oct 7 at 12. Lawrence, Lincoln's-inn-fields.  
 Rayment, Fredk Hy, Junction-pk, Kentish-town, Cab Driver. Pet Sept 22. Pepps. Oct 7 at 12. Berridge, High-st, Marylebone.  
 Taplin, Fredk Richd, & Francis Arthur Hance, Stanhope-ter, Gloucester, South Kensington, Auctioneers. Pet Sept 20. Pepps. Oct 7 at 12. Rigby, Gresham-st.  
 Waghorn, Chas Jas, Harp-lane, Attorney-at-law. Pet Sept 17. Pepps. Oct 8 at 12. Turner, Surrey-chambers.  
 Ware, John Geo, Old Kent-rd, Draper. Pet Sept 13. Pepps. Oct 8 at 1. Reed & Co, Gresham-st.  
 Wild, Wm, Upper Lansdown-rd North, South Lambeth, Laundryman. Pet Sept 22. Pepps. Oct 8 at 11. Newman, Bucklebury.  
 Wright, Hy, Lancaster-rd, Notting-hill, Surgeon Dentist. Pet Sept 21. Pepps. Oct 7 at 12. Clarke, St Mary's-sq, Paddington.

To surrender in the Country.

Avery, Wm, North Tawton, Devon, Innkeeper. Pet Sept 21. Burd. Okehampton, Oct 5 at 11. Floud, Exeter.  
 Bamford, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Manch. Adj Sept 14. Hulton. Salford, Oct 9 at 9.30.  
 Banks, Wm, Exeter, Innkeeper. Pet Sept 21. Exeter, Oct 4 at 12. Sanders & Co, Exeter.  
 Barnard, Wm, Bedwardine, Worcester, Journeyman Miller. Pet Sept 20. Crisp. Worcester, Oct 6 at 11. Tree, Worcester.  
 Beer, Geo Cooper, Prisoner for Debt, Dorchester. Adj Sept 9. Exeter, Oct 7 at 2.  
 Berger, Maximilian Maurice, Brighton, Sussex, out of business. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Blaker. Lewes, Oct 11 at 11.  
 Blunden, Philip Fronter, Haslemere, Surrey, Grocer. Pet Sept 18. Bridger. Godalming, Oct 6 at 1. Geach, Guildford.  
 Boyd, John White, Brighton, Sussex, out of business. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Blaker. Lewes, Oct 11 at 12.  
 Cann, John Jas, Exeter, Butcher. Pet Sept 20. Sparkes, Crediton. Oct 6 at 11. Fryer, Exeter.  
 Chester, Alfred, Wellingborough, Northampton, Innkeeper. Pet Sept 22. Burnham. Wellingborough, Oct 6 at 11. Beckie, Northampton.  
 Crisp, John, Prisoner for Debt, Gt Yarmouth. Pet Sept 11 (for pau). Chamberlin. Gt Yarmouth, Oct 6 at 12. Wiltshire, Gt Yarmouth.  
 Dickson, Joseph, Whitehaven, Cumberland, Grocer. Pet Sept 20. Were. Whitehaven, Oct 6 at 11. Mason, Whitehaven.  
 Dixon, Danl, Newport, Monmouth, Stationer's Assistant. Pet Sept 20. Roberts, Newport, Oct 6 at 11. Lloyd, Newport.  
 Engleheart, Francis Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Lewes. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Blaker. Lewes, Oct 11 at 12.  
 Evans, Geo, Seacombe, Cheshire, Hotel Keeper. Pet Sept 22. Lpool, Oct 6 at 11. Browne, Lpool.  
 Exley, Benj, jun, Salthair-in-Shipley, York, Tailor. Pet Sept 21. Bradford, Oct 8 at 9.15. Terry & Robinson, Bradford.  
 Fastnedge, Edwin, Brighton, Sussex, Draper's Assistant. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Blaker. Lewes, Oct 11 at 12.  
 Francis, Hy, Reigate-heath, Surrey, Stonemason. Pet Sept 3. Head. Reigate, Oct 5 at 2. White, Dae's-inn, Strand.  
 Garthwaite, Wm, Thornley, Durham, Innkeeper. Pet Sept 18. Greenwell. Durham, Oct 5 at 11. Salkeld, Durham.  
 Gibson, Nicholas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Grocer. Pet Sept 20. Clayton. Newcastle, Oct 9 at 10. Johnston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.  
 Golightly, Geo, Wolsingham, Durham, Ironmonger. Pet Sept 18. Bates. Wolsingham, Oct 5 at 10. Dolphin, Wolsingham.  
 Greenwood, John, Prisoner for Debt, Lancashire. Adj Sept 13. Fardell. Manch, Oct 11 at 11.  
 Hall, Joseph, jun, Darlington, Durham, Chemist. Pet Sept 20. Bowes. Darlington, Oct 7 at 10. Robinson, Darlington.

- Harbord, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Aug 19 (for pau). Chamberlin. Gt Yarmouth, Oct 4 at 12. Cufande, Gt Yarmouth. Harsant, John, Fiddill, Surrey, Tailor. Pet Sept 3. Head, Reigate, Oct 5 at 3. White, Dane's-inn, Strand.
- Hendley, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Warwick. Adj Sept 16. Tudor. Hirm, Oct 8 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
- Hesketh, Wm, Manch, Flour Factor. Pet Sept 20. Hulton, Salford, Oct 9 at 9.30. Smith & Boyer, Salford.
- Hild, John, Bradford, York, Grocer. Pet Sept 20. Bradford, Oct 8 at 9.15. Hutchinson, Bradford.
- Hudson, Thos, Everton, nr Lpool, Ship Broker. Pet Sept 21. Hime. Lpool, Oct 7 at 3. Grocott, Mount Pleasant.
- Hunt, Jabez, Upper Heeley, Sheffield, Mason. Pet Sept 22. Wake. Sheffield, Oct 13 at 1. Binney & Son, Sheffield.
- Hyde, David, Huddersfield, Licensed Victualler. Pet Aug 30. Jones. Huddersfield, Oct 8 at 10. Sykes, Huddersfield.
- Jacot, Victor Louis, Brighton, Sussex, Schoolmaster. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Blaker, Lewes, Oct 8 at 11.
- Jones, Hugh, Prisoner for Debt, Lpool. Pet Sept 22. Lpool, Oct 8 at 11. Wor-ship, Lpool.
- Jones, Chas Merriman, Brighton, Sussex, no business. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Blaker. Lewes, Oct 8 at 11.
- Kaerns, Michael, Burslem, Stafford, Fruiterer. Pet Sept 20. Challinor. Hanley, Oct 16 at 11. Tomkinson, Burslem.
- Kelly, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 15. Hime. Lpool, Oct 5 at 3.30.
- Lloyd, David, St Thomas's-green, Haverfordwest, Saddler. Pet Aug 26. Summers. Haverfordwest, Oct 9 at 12. James.
- Mansford, Tate, Brighton, Sussex, Comm Agent. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Blaker. Lewes, Oct 11 at 12.
- Margerison, Edmund, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 15. Fardell. Manch, Oct 5 at 11.
- Martindale, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 15. Hime. Lpool, Oct 5 at 3.30.
- Mercer, Peter, St Helen's, Lancashire, Grocer. Pet Sept 22. Ansdell. St Helen's, Oct 5 at 11. Thornley, Lpool.
- Merrick, John, Birm, Carpenter. Pet Sept 15. Guest. Birm, Oct 8 at 10. Parry, Birm.
- Moyes, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Commercial Traveller. Pet Sept 20. Clayton. Newcastle, Oct 9 at 10. Wallace, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
- Nash, Chas Llewellyn, Prisoner for Debt, Cardiff. Adj Sept 9. Morris. Swansea, Oct 7 at 2.
- O'Gham, Thos, Manch, Comm Agent. Pet Sept 22. Fardell. Manch, Oct 21 at 11. Boot & Ryance, Manch.
- Osborne, Wm, Hy & John Bates, Brixham, Devon, Shipbuilders. Pet Sept 20. Exeter, Oct 4 at 12. Flood, Exeter.
- Powell, Saml, & Arthur Carr, Birm, Merchants. Pet Sept 15. Tudor. Birm, Oct 8 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
- Pullan, Jas, Beeston, Leeds, Builder. Pet Sept 21. Leeds, Oct 4 at 11. Middleton & Son, Leeds.
- Fye, Alice, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 15. Hime. Lpool, Oct 5 at 3.
- Rawson, Hy, Winkburn, Nottingham, Labourer. Pet Sept 21. New-  
town. Newark, Oct 6 at 12. Ashlep, Newark.
- Speirs, Ann, Birkenhead, Cheshire, Stationer. Pet Sept 21. Wason. Birkenhead, Oct 6 at 10. Anderson, Birkenhead.
- Sweeney, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Manch, Adj Sept 14. Kay. Manch. Oct 7 at 9.30. Ellithorne, Manch.
- Taylor, Thos, Chesterfield, Derby, Fruiterer. Pet Sept 14. Wake. Chesterfield, Oct 12 at 11. Gee, Chesterfield.
- Terrey, Leighton, Lewes, Sussex. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Blaker. Lewes, Oct 11 at 12.
- Townsend, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Warwick. Adj Sept 16. Tudor. Birm, Oct 8 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
- Tuxford, Fredk, Brighton, Sussex, out of business. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Blaker. Lewes, Oct 11 at 12.
- Wakeman, Thos Sutton, Prisoner for Debt, Warwick. Adj Sept 16. Tudor. Birm, Oct 8 at 12. James & Griffin, Birm.
- Warburton, Wm, Scurton, Nottingham, Coal Merchant. Pet Sept 11. Leeds, Oct 5 at 12. Smith & Burdick, Sheffield.
- White, John Joseph, Brighton, Sussex, out of business. Pet Sept 21 (for pau). Blaker. Lewes, Oct 11 at 12.
- Wids, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Manch, Adj Sept 14. Hulton, Salford, Oct 9 at 9.30.
- Williams, Wm Hy, Lpool, Cotton Broker. Pet Sept 18. Lpool, Oct 5 at 11. Ety, Lpool.
- Williams, Alfred Spencer, Aberaman, Glamorgan, Chemist. Pet Sept 10. Wilde. Bristol, Oct 8 at 11. Henderson & Salmon, Bristol.
- Wood, Geo, Mill-green, Essex, Hay Dealer. Pet Sept 20. Gepp. Chelmsford, Oct 4 at 11. Brown, Brentwood.
- Wren, Ehas, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 15. Hime. Lpool, Oct 5 at 3.
- Young, Alfred, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj Sept 20. Lpool, Oct 8 at 11.
- Young, Hy, Ramsgate, Kent, Shoemaker. Pet Sept 20. Snowden. Ramsgate, Oct 8 at 11. Towne, Margate.

TO SURRENDER, Sept. 28, 1869.

To Surrender in London

- Appleford, Wm, Cheshunt, Hants, Assistant to a Draper. Pet Sept 24. Pepps. Oct 8 at 12. Cooke, Gresham-bldgs.
- Barrett, Thos Allen, Paddington-st, Marylebone, Solicitor's Clerk. Pet Sept 24. Pepps. Oct 12 at 12. Barton, Fore-st.
- Bayley, Wm, Richmond, Stratford, Essex, Eating-house Keeper. Pet Sept 24. Pepps. Oct 8 at 12. Layton, Navarino-cottage, Bew-rd.
- Benson, Robt, Lenth-rd, Seven Sisters-rd, Builder. Pet Aug 27. Roche. Oct 13 at 12. Lewis & Co, Old Jewry.
- Botton, Francis, Watford, Herts, Bricklayer. Pet Sept 25. Pepps. Oct 12 at 11. Hestdamm, London-wall.
- Brown, Chas Robt, Friar-st, Blackfriars-rd, Dealer in Bread. Pet Sept 22. Pepps. Oct 8 at 11. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
- Cann, Robt, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 22 (for pau). Pepps. Oct 8 at 1. Laurence, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
- Hampster, Thos, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Sept 21. Roche. Oct 8 at 1.
- Hawkins, Wm Thos, Albion-pl, Foulham-rd, Carver. Pet Sept 24. Pepps. Oct 8 at 11. Long, Hoxton.
- Jacobs, Clement, Prisoner for Debt, Winchester. Adj Sept 17. Pepps. Oct 12 at 11.
- Johns, Edwin, Ealing, Middlesex, Market Gardener. Pet Sept 22. Pepps. Oct 8 at 1. Greaves, Essex-st, Strand.
- Johnson, Sidney, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 24 (for pau). Pepps. Oct 12 at 12. Watson, Basinghall-st.
- Jones, Chas Grandy, King-st, Poplar, Timber Merchant. Pet Sept 25. Pepps. Oct 12 at 1. King, Brechin-lane.
- Levy, Joseph, Middlesex-st, Whitechapel, Retail Butcher. Pet Sept 25. Pepps. Oct 13 at 11. Fadmore, Westminster-bridge-rd.
- Lock, Emma, Chatham-rd, Wandsworth, Governess. Pet Sept 25. Pepps. Oct 12 at 1. Morris, Jermyn-st, St James.
- Mackell, Hannah, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 22 (for pau). Pepps. Oct 8 at 12. Norris, Acton-st, Gray's-inn-rd.
- May, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Sept 20. Pepps. Maidstone, Oct 12 at 1.
- Mill, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Sept 23 (for pau). Roche. Oct 8 at 1. Gontly, Bow-st Covent-garden.
- Peake, Thos Wm, Queen's-rd, Dalston, Poulterer. Pet Sept 25. Pepps. Oct 12 at 1. Cooke, Gresham-bldgs.
- Riley, David John, Rood-lane, Merchant. Pet Sept 24. Pepps. Oct 12 at 12. Watson, Basinghall-st.
- Saul, Richd, Albert-ter, London-rd, Southwark, Meat Salesman. Pet Sept 24. Pepps. Oct 12 at 11. Hobbes, North-bldgs, Finsbury.
- Stokes, Wm, New Quebec-st, Portman-sq, Watch Maker. Pet Sept 23. Pepps. Oct 8 at 11. Poole, Bartholomew-close.
- Strrees, Wm French, & Hy Joseph Marshall, Edward-st, Vauxhall-bridge-rd, Builders. Pet Sept 21. Pepps. Oct 8 at 1. Webster, Basinghall-st.
- Whitehorn, Jabez, Bemerton, Wilts, Baker. Pet Sept 24. Pepps. Oct 12 at 11. Higby, Gresham-st.
- Williams, Bosson, Prisoner for Debt, Maidstone. Adj Sept 20. Pepps. Oct 12 at 1.

To Surrender in the Country.

- Barnaley, Rowland Glegg, Birm, Malleable Iron Founder. Pet Sept 24. Guest, Birm, Oct 8 at 10. Powell, Birm.
- Blackmore, Joseph, Barnstable, Devon, Boot Maker. Pet Sept 24. Bencraft. Barnstable, Oct 9 at 12. Thorne, Barnstable.
- Blakemore, John Thos, Prisoner for Debt, Stafford. Pet Sept 23. Tudor. Birm, Oct 8 at 12. Brevitt, Darlston.
- Boxall, Hy, Guildford, Surrey, out of business. Pet Sept 22. Marshall. Guildford, Oct 9 at 3. White, Dane's-inn, Strand, and Guildford.
- Dean, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Sept 15. Hulton. Salford, Oct 9 at 9.30.
- Dinsdale, John, Lpool, Butcher. Pet Sept 22. Hime. Lpool, Oct 8 at 3. Ritson, Lpool.
- Dutfield, Robt, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, Innkeeper. Pet Sept 18. Wilde. Bristol, Oct 8 at 11. Abbot & Leonard, Bristol.
- Edwards, Hugh, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj Sept 18. Lpool, Oct 8 at 11.
- Evans, Chas, Llanrechw, Monmouth, Innkeeper. Pet Sept 23. Edd. Gentry, Saml, Gt Torham, Essex, Beer-house Keeper. Pet Sept 21. Cold. Maldon. Oct 12 at 10. Digby, Maldon.
- George, Wm, Prisoner for Debt, Bodmin. Adj Sept 16. Tilly. Falmouth, Oct 7 at 11.
- Goodwin, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Oakham. Adj Sept 13. Shill. Uppingham, Oct 9 at 10. Pateman, Uppingham.
- Gorton, Geo, & Geo Edwin Gorton, Birm, Fender Manufacturers. Pet Sept 14. Tudor. Birm, Oct 8 at 12. Hyland & Martineau, Birm.
- Hainworth, Ben, Westfield Brewery, Nottingham, Common Brewer. Pet Sept 27. Leeds, Oct 20 at 11. Easam, Sheffield.
- Hall, Peter, & Edward Wenlock, Manch, Smallware Manufacturers. Pet Sept 23. Fardell. Manch, Oct 11 at 11. Hulton & Lister, Salford.
- Hall, Wm, Newton, Lancashire, Labourer. Pet Sept 23. Nicholas. Warrington, Oct 7 at 12. Moore, Warrington.
- Heaver, Benj, Ditching, Sussex, Journeyman Painter. Pet Sept 24. Blaker. Lewes, Oct 8 at 11. Hillman, Lewes.
- Hepwood, Thos, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Boot Maker. Pet Sept 21. Brown. Wolverhampton, Oct 6 at 12. Dallow, Wolverhampton.
- Hedgson, John, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj Sept 18. Lpool, Oct 11 at 11.
- Holt, John, Manch, Grocer. Pet Sept 23. Kay. Manch, Oct 11 at 9.30. Thompson, Manch.
- Hoyland, John, Sheffield, Hosier. Pet Sept 24. Wake. Sheffield, Oct 13 at 1. Micklethwaite, Sheffield.
- Maudner, Wm Dall, Tiverton, Devon, Clock Maker. Pet Sept 23. Dev. Honiton, Oct 8 at 11. Cockran, Tiverton.
- Merritt, Saml, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Sept 18. Leeds, Oct 11 at 11.
- Newbold, Saml Thompson, Derby, Broker. Pet Sept 24. Tudor. Birm, Oct 12 at 11. Briggs, Derby.
- Nicholls, John, Newport, Monmouth, Baker. Pet Sept 25. Wilde. Bristol, Oct 9 at 11. Lloyd, Newport; Abbot & Leonard, Bristol.
- Rawson, Waring, Westgate, Shipley, York, Draper. Pet Sept 24. Bradford, Oct 12 at 9.15. Hilly, Bradford.
- Rayner, Geo Miles, Wivenhoe, Essex, Master Mariner. Pet Sept 25. Barnes. Colchester, Oct 15 at 12. Jones, Colchester.
- Reed, John, Rochester, Kent, out of business. Pet Sept 23. Asworth. Rochester, Oct 8 at 2. Stephenson, Chatham.
- Reynolds, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Sept 18. Leeds, Oct 11 at 11.
- Richards, Thos, Coed-y-Goras Farm, Glamorgan, Farmer. Pet Sept 23. Wilde. Bristol, Oct 8 at 11. Raley, Cardiff; Beckingham, Bristol.
- Shaw, Wm, Dunstable, Bedford, Joiner. Pet Sept 23. Austin. Le-  
ton, Oct 11 at 4. Nicholson, Luton.
- Sheldons, Geo, Clay-cross, Derby, Miner. Pet Sept 21. Wake. Ches-  
terfield, Oct 18 at 11. Binney & Son, Sheffield.
- Smith, Thos, Tunstall, Stafford, Beer-seller. Pet Sept 24. Tudor. Birm, Oct 13 at 12. Salt, Tunstall.
- Smith, Ann, Bristol, Ironmonger. Pet Sept 21. Harley. Bristol, Oct 8 at 12. Miller.
- Sylvester, Wm Thos Malinwaring, Castleford, York, Clerk in Holy Orders. Pet Sept 22. Leeds, Oct 11 at 11. Simpson, Leeds.
- Tate, Robt Tiplady, Prisoner for Debt, York. Adj Sept 18. Leeds, Oct 11 at 11.

Tomlinson, Eli, Ossett, York, Cloth Manufacturer. Pet Sept 23. Leeds, Oct 11 at 11. Stringer, Ossett: Bond & Barwick, Leeds.  
Whitley, John, Bristol, Merchant's Clerk. Pet Sept 24. Harley, Bristol, Oct 8 at 12. Miller.  
Woods, Hy, & Chas Wood, Chelt-nham, Gloucester. Wine Merchants. Pet Aug 18. Wilde, Bristol, Oct 8 at 11. Reynolds, Fenchurch-st; Abbot & Leonard, Bristol.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**

FRIDAY, Sept. 24, 1869.  
Matthews, Leonard Edwin Perfect, Rochester, Kent, Coal Merchant. Sept 22.

**TUESDAY, Sept. 28, 1869.**

Dove, Wm Warren, Thames Ditton, Surrey, Wine Merchant. Sept 28.  
Berry, John, Newtown, Huddersfield, York, Common Brewer. Sept 17.

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Table Forks, per doz.	1 10 0	and 1 18 0		2 4 0		2 10 0			
Dessert ditto	1 0 0	and 1 10 0		1 12 0		1 15 0			
Table Spoons	1 10 0	and 1 18 0		2 4 0		2 10 0			
Dessert ditto	1 0 0	and 1 10 0		1 12 0		1 15 0			
Tea Spoons	0 12 0	and 0 18 0		1 2 0		1 5 0			

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OCTOBER LIST OF ESTATES AND HOUSES, including landed estates, town and country residences, hunting and shooting quarters, farms, ground-rents, rent-charges, house property, and investments generally, may be obtained, free of charge, at their offices, 80, Cheapside, E.C., or by post for one stamp. Particulars for insertion in the November List must be received by the 28th October at latest.

**SOUND AND IMPROVING INVESTMENTS** for SALE, well worth the attention of Trustees and others seeking to make a future provision for children. The prices required are respectively £6,000 and £2,600, at which amounts the investments will pay a fair per centage on the present ground rents, to the receipt whereof the purchaser will be entitled at once, but irrespective of the greatly increased value when the existing leases expire. The property covers a very large area, within a few minutes' walk of the Waterloo-bridge Station, and the aforesaid leases will, as regards the greater part of the property, expire in about five years' time.—Messrs. DEBENHAM, TOWSON, & FARMER. (16,737.)

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**MESSRS. MAY, FULLER, & WITTS** have received instructions from Mr. George Grantham to SELL by AUCTION, at the WINDSOR CASTLE HOTEL, Hammersmith, on FRIDAY, OCT. 8, 1869, at Two precisely, the above-mentioned PROPERTY, in Lots, as follows:—

Lots 1 and 2.—Two Freehold Houses, being Nos. 20 and 20A, Bollo Bridge-road, Acton, let to responsible tenants at 9s. per week each.  
Lots 3 and 4.—Two Freehold Houses, of fine elevation, being Nos. 47 and 48, Paxton-road, Chiswick, abutting on the Duke of Devonshire's Estate, now taken as a residence by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; let to yearly tenants at £300 each.  
Lots 5, 6, and 7.—Three Freehold Houses, being Nos. 91, 92, and 93, Paxton-road, Chiswick, two being let at 8s. per week each; the other produces 9s.

Lots 8, 9, and 10.—Three Leasehold Houses, being Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Chiswick-field-lane, Turnham-green. No. 1 is let to a yearly tenant at £20. Nos. 2 and 3 are at present in hand, but are each estimated to produce the same rental.

May be viewed by permission of the tenants, and particulars, with conditions of sale, obtained of

Messrs. RICHARD & W. B. SMITH, Solicitors, 7, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, or

Messrs. RUSSELL, DAVIES, & RUSSELL, Solicitors, 59, Coleman-street;

at the Windsor Castle Hotel, Hammersmith; and at the Offices of Messrs. MAY, FULLER, & WITTS, 79, Cheapside, London, E.C.

**FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Messrs. DOWSETT & CHATTELL, 29A, Line Inn-fields, London. SUBMIT TO TRUSTEES and other CAPITALISTS the following particulars of most eligible Ground Rents.

Freehold Ground Rents, as an investment, while being equally as safe as Console, pay a much higher interest, and possess a valuable reversion to important rack rentals, thus forming the very best family investment for posterity. They are also easily marketable.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Camberwell. Amounting to £137 2s. per annum, secured by 36 Cottages, producing a rack rental of £600 per year. Price £2,879, paying £4 15s. 3d. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENT.**—Brixton, £6 per annum, secured on a House let at £35. Price £126, paying nearly 5 per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Isleworth. £50 per annum, secured on Four superior detached Residences. Price £1,500, paying £3 6s. 8d. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENT.**—£64 10s. per annum, secured on a Congregational Chapel, at the West-end, with school and houses. Price £1,483 10s., paying £4 7s. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENT.**—£44 per annum, secured by a Baptist Chapel at the West-end. Price £1,352, paying £4 7s. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Notting-hill. £31 10s. per annum, secured upon Three Shops, let at £165 per annum. Price £593, paying £4 10s. 11d. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Carshalton. £16s. per annum, secured by Twenty Houses, worth £1,000 per year. Price £3,360, paying 5 per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—King's-cross. £92 1s. per annum, secured by Ten Houses, producing about £300 per year. Price £1,933, paying £4 15s. 3d. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—£51s. per annum, secured on Seventy Houses, some of which are unoccupied; the whole worth a rack rental of about £2,000 per annum. Price £10,603, paying nearly 5 per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Plaiestow. £70 8s. per annum, secured upon Eight Shops, Eight Houses, and Land worth £450 per year. Price £1,760, paying 4 per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Paddington. £712 per annum, secured upon 59 Private Houses, 29 Shops, Six Stables, and Two Taverns; worth a rack rental of about £4,300 per annum. Price £14,932, paying £4 15s. 3d. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Tooting. £70 10s. per annum, secured by a block of Eleven Houses, worth £445 per annum, now finishing. Price £1,500, paying nearly 5 per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—North Woolwich. £53 15s. per annum, secured by 20 Cottages, producing £480 per annum. Price £1,130, paying nearly 5 per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Barking-road. £515 12s. 6d. per annum, secured on 241 Houses; worth £3,000 per annum; only 35 collections. Price £10,312 10s., paying 5 per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—W.C. District. £11 11s. per annum, with reversion to extensive premises and rack rentals in 17 years.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENT.**—Notting-hill, £100 per annum, secured by a Tavern, the lease of which has just been sold for £1,700. Price £2,000, paying 5 per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Tonge. £64 per annum, secured by 16 Houses; worth £450 per year. Price £1,280, paying 5 per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—£67 3s., secured by 16 Houses. Price £1,890, paying over 4 per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Selhurst. £70 per annum, secured by 16 Villas. Price £1,016, paying £4 7s. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Gypsy-hill. £156 per annum, secured by a Tavern, Four Shops, and Seven Private Houses. Price £3,744, paying £4 3s. 4d. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Anerley. £302 per annum, secured by 13 Shops, and 22 Houses.—Price £7,348, paying £4 3s. 4d. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Peckham-rye. £105 15s. per year, in 14 collections, secured by 22 Private Houses and Two Shops; worth £633 per year. Price £2,326 10s., paying £4 10s. 11d. per cent.

**FREEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Kenish Town. £112 per annum, well secured by 16 Houses. Price £2,576, paying £4 7s. per cent.

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Kingsland-road. £109 4s. per annum nett for about 75 years, amply secured on a square of 18 Private Houses and 12 shops.

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Dalston. £52 per annum, for 37 years, secured upon extensive Premises; also a Rack Rental of £250 per annum, well secured upon extensive adjoining Premises.

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Westbourne-park. £17 per annum, for about 90 years, secured by two Houses; worth £90 per year. Price £300, paying nearly 6 per cent.

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Camberwell. £205 per annum, for 96 years, secured by a block of 64 Houses and a Tavern. Price £4,100, paying 5 per cent.

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Camberwell-road. £100 per annum, for 93 years, secured by 19 Houses and Six Shops, producing about £300 per year. Price £2,000, paying 5 per cent.

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Peckham. £25 4s. per annum, for about 93 years, secured by Eight Houses; worth £250 per annum. Price £400, paying £5 16s. per cent.

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Peckham-rye. £211 10s. 6d. per annum, for about 93 years, secured by 32 Houses and Shops, and a Tavern. Price £3,775, paying over £5 9s. per cent. (£3,000 may remain for a term of years at 5 per cent.)

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Peckham-rye. £22 per annum, for 94 years, secured by a new Tavern which cost £1,200. Price £410, paying 5 1/2 per cent.

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Vauxhall. £15 12s. per annum, for 54 years, secured on a new Tavern, which has cost £1,000. Price £240, paying nearly 6 1/2 per cent.

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Forest-hill. £46 per annum, for 94 years, secured by Four Villas; worth £340 per year. Price £845, paying over £5 11s. 6d. per cent.

**LEASEHOLD GROUND RENTS.**—Brixton. £38 per annum, for 97 years, secured by Eight Private Houses; worth £382 per annum. Price £675, paying over £5 12s. 6d. per cent.

For orders to view the above properties apply to Messrs. DOWSETT & CHATTELL, ground rent agents, 29A, Line Inn-fields, where plans of most of the properties may be inspected by intending purchasers.



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No. of Policy.	Date of Policy.	Annual Premium.	Sum Insured.	Amount with Bonus additions.
		£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
4,718	1823	124 15 10	5,600	11,558 9 2
5,532	1825	36 16 8	1,000	2,182 11 8
5,744	1825	155 16 8	4,000	8,853 5 4
5,915	1826	18 8 4	500	1,062 19 7
6,701	1829	40 1 8	1,000	2,081 4 6
8,452	1834	38 19 2	1,000	1,806 13 10
10,505	1841	31 16 8	500	896 6 2
11,102	1842	49 1 8	1,600	1,690 17 4
12,264	1845	22 13 4	500	732 11 8

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The following Table contains the Names of some of the Policy-holders who have participated in these Returns:—

Policy No.	Name and Residence of Insured.	Bonus.
138,142	William Felix Riley, Esq., Forest-hill .....	586 7 0
156,308	Messrs. Broadwood, Golden-square—W. ....	194 1 1
114,163	W. T. Copeland, Esq., New Bond-street—W. ....	164 7 6
320,490	His Grace the Duke of Beaufort .....	96 6 4
321,518	Messrs. Pim Brothers & Co., Dublin .....	74 10 3
81,118	Edward Thornton, Esq., Princes-street—W. ....	70 15 4
156,784	Major-General Vyse, Friburg-street, Soho—W. ....	70 14 10
143,873	Peter Thompson, Esq., Friburg-street, Soho—W. ....	63 9 1
99,218	Sir James J. Hamilton, Bt., Portman-square—W. ....	63 0 0
319,743	Messrs. C. J. & C. Corder, Brighton .....	61 14 19
139,634	John Amor, Esq., New Bond-street—W. ....	56 14 0
219,704	Messrs. Hunt & Roskell, New Bond-street—W. ....	52 10 0
423,505	T. M. Gresham, Esq., Raheny-park .....	51 19 4
311,392	Samuel Moor, of Carlou .....	50 19 6
382,961	The Right Hon. Lord Northwick .....	48 13 6
69,099	Lady Jane Rodd, Wimpole-street—W. ....	47 0 6

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